THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864. NO. 111.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

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" 3 months	8 00
" 6 months	15 00
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" 6 months	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

PETERSBURG, July 13.—The *Chronicle* of the 11th contains over three columns of telegraphic news in reference to the invasion, but nothing official, save a dispatch from Wallace to Seward, saying that Col. Seward had not been captured.

Ten thousand men have been armed and are marching to the different fortifications around Baltimore.

The rebels cut the Northern Central Railway, fifteen miles from Baltimore.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railway is greatly damaged. Most of the rolling stock has been sent to Philadelphia.

The Ashland Ironworks, fourteen miles from Baltimore, have been destroyed.

The advance guard of Hunter's command is reported to have been captured at Martinsburg.

Curtin telegraphed to the Mayor of Philadelphia that the people were not responding freely, and says the authorities at Washington to day authorized the men to be mustered in by companies, which they peremptorily refused to do.

The Yankees say their loss in the Monocacy fight was one thousand.

Cavalry Skirmish near Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, July 13.—A portion of Fitz Hugh Lee's command were engaged in a skirmish with a part of Gregg's cavalry division near Lee's Mill, fourteen miles below here late yesterday evening, driving them back and capturing thirty-three prisoners, including two commissioned officers.

Considerable cannonading on our right this evening. Grant is evidently sending more forces to Washington City.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, July 13.—The enemy are massing on our right near Roswell. Portions of the Yankee army are on the south side of the Chattahoochee. Sherman's head quarters are near Vining's Station. Skirmishing across the river continues near the bridge. Everything is quiet below.

The People for Mr. Holden.

Our advices from all parts of the State are most encouraging, and the election of Holden and the triumph of civil liberty over Despotic rule is certain, if Conservatives but stand firm and vote when the time comes:

Extract from a letter dated

MACEDONIA, MONTGOMERY COUNTY,
July 4, 1864.

"Holden will certainly carry this county by at least two to one for Governor."

Extract from a letter dated

WAYNESVILLE, July 2, 1864.

"In this District Holden will certainly run ahead of Vance and I think his majority will be large."

Extract of a letter dated

WEAVEL'S MILLS,
Forsyth County, July 13.

"I was at Salem on the 7th instant and heard Gov. Vance make his war speech. He denounced you and says you are a meaner man than Holden. He attempted to prove Holden a secessionist, and then in a few moments he said the secession party would not vote for him; he (Holden) had left the secession party. He said he was for fighting it out now. He denounced the secessionists and they cheered him a good deal. I left my field and went to hear him, expecting to hear him tell how peace was to be made, and expected to hear him discuss matters seriously, but I was sadly disappointed, for he only dwelt on praise of himself and denunciations of Holden and told anecdotes. That's what we heard instead of discussing the grave questions of the day. It was thought by the majority present that he lost 200 votes by speaking at Salem. When you hear from Forsyth you will hear Holden has beaten him at least 400 votes, and Major Stipe and Dr. Wheeler will be elected by an overwhelming majority, although the secession party are doing all they can to defeat our candidates. But they are like the little dog that barked at the moon until his tail dropped off, and strange to say the moon just shined on. The people have seen so much of secession they cannot be deluded by such men as Zeb. Vance."

Extract from a letter written by a soldier of the 22nd Regiment, to Mr. Holden, dated Petersburg, July 7, 1864:

"Amid the muttering of Grant's cannon, I drop you a line to let you know that you have staunch friends in this regiment. *Every man in my company will vote for you;* and I do not exaggerate when I say four-fifths of the regiment will do the same. Though we are threatened with courtmartial, Castle Thunder, and various other dangerous things, yet we will vote, and vote for you."

* * *

"W. W. Holden is pre-eminently a *war man.*"—*Conservative.*

Why then was he mobbed by an armed band of Georgia soldiers, last September, instigated to the deed by secessionists here, because he advocated negotiations with the enemy for an honorable peace? Why did your "Model Governor" entertain the leaders in this mob the same night at his own house, and why was he serenaded by the band of the brigade that had but an hour before destroyed the property of a peaceable, law-abiding citizen?

Mr. Holden opposed the beginning of the war and has zealously advocated negotiations for an honorable peace at every stage of its progress. He was for peace when his office was mobbed last September, he has been for peace ever since, and is for an honorable peace now. The Editor of the *Conservative* knows this and the people of the State know it, and they mean to elect him in August.

* * *

When the *Corn-swerv-a-tive* says that the *Progress* is controlled by Mr. Holden, or any other man whose name does not appear in the paper, it utters that which is untrue. We own the type, presses, and fixtures we use and are not a "hired man." We are not, never have been and never will be the paid supporter of any man. Can't our neighbor find legitimate subjects of controversy without resort to such falsehoods?

We are glad to learn that at the first meeting of the candidates at Auburn, yesterday, the best feeling prevailed and everything passed off well. We doubt not but the same courteous bearing that characterised the discussion of the candidates on the occasion of this first meeting will continue to the end of the campaign, for among gentlemen such as we know them all to be, it could not be otherwise.

Alamance County.—We are authorized to announce Gen. JOSEPH S. HOLT as a candidate for the House of Commons from Alamance County. Gen. Holt is a Conservative "after the straitest sect," and is in favor of a speedy and honorable peace. He also believes in the right of the people to rule, and in the constant predominance of the civil over the military power.

July 14-d&wtd

To the Voters of Chatham County.—At the solicitation of many soldiers in the army, as well as of many friends at home, I announce myself a candidate for the House of Commons from Chatham County. I have received no solicitations from the Rahabites, the American Heroes, or the oligarchs, or those who stay at home to make money out of the families of the soldiers, and occupy their spare time in abusing better men than themselves as disloyal. I stand fairly and squarely on the platform of Stephens and Brown of Georgia, and W. W. Holden for Governor against the world; and I believe that without the election of such men to office we will never have a permanent peace. So far as the soldiers are concerned, I do not wish to appear to boast, but I will say that I have done as much for their families, or more, according to my means than any Vanceite in the County of Chatham.

Fellow-citizens and soldiers, go to the polls on the day of election, and vote for true Conservatives, if you would have peace and be a free people. Do not be intimidated, but stand up for your rights.

Oakland, July 14, 1864. JOHN A. McDONALD.
July 15-d&wte

FOR SALE.

25 SHARES OF STOCK IN THE BANK OF NORTH Carolina
July 15-d1w&w1t* ALBERT JOHNSON.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months	$15.00
" " Three months	8.00
" " One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months	3.00
" six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

PERSONS WANTING LEATHER.

WE WILL EXCHANGE GOOD SOLE LEATHER and upper leather, also cotton yarns and 4-4 sheeting, for good dry hides. We will also tan hides on shares for the one third part, and promise out of good hides to return good leather.

Graham, July 13-d1w* P. R. HARDIN & BRO

LOST.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON BETWEEN THE Presbyterian Church and my residence, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning them to me or leaving them at the Progress Office.

July 13-3t* O. D. LIPSCOMB.

WANTED.

25,000 LBS. BEESWAX AND TALLOW wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.

July 9-1m* MRS. ALBERT JOHNSON,
Hillsboro St., Raleigh.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE BOY THAT CAN feed a Power Press and make himself useful can find employment and good wages at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

June 24-tf

STRAYED.

ON THE 5TH INST., A LARGE BAY HORSE, about 9 years old, with large hoofs, and a piece of rein around his neck when he left. He was last seen above Roseman's on the Chapel Hill road. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that may lead to his recovery or his delivery to

J. G. WILLIAMS,
W. F. ASKEW, or
The Southern Express office.

July9-1w

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Fellow Soldiers and Citizens of Greene County.—I am again solicited by my friends to become a candidate to a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be the best interest of our common country. I am a Conservative of the "straitest sect." I am opposed to the military being supreme to the civil laws. I am in favor of a speedy and honorable peace. If elected, I shall serve my constituents and State faithfully, as I have done heretofore.

Very truly your Fellow-citizen,
H. H. BEST,
Snow Hill, Greene County, N. C.

July 13-d&wtd

Standard please copy till day of election and send bill to Progress Office.

To the Voters of Pitt County.—Fellow-citizens and Brother soldiers of Pitt County:—I am a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. If elected I pledge myself to serve you faithfully and honestly to the best of my ability.

July 13-d&wtd THOMAS COX.

To the Voters of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties.—Fellow-Citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

As I am comparatively unknown to many persons of the District, and it is not my purpose to canvass, it may be proper to state briefly my principles, as I am willing to stand or fall by them.

I am not afraid to trust the people; therefore, if it be thought necessary, and they should desire it, I am in favor of calling a State Convention. Those who oppose a Convention are not willing to trust the people; they think that the people have too much power. They charge that those who favor a State Convention, wish to secede from the Confederate States. I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am opposed to it now. Secession cannot cure our present troubles; it would be utter folly and madness, and could only be justified in a life and death struggle for liberty.

It would be well for this State as well as for all the Confederate States, to have a Convention in being, if not in session during the war—not to secede, but to aid and strengthen the general government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if assumed without the consent of the States, would be usurpation and unwarrantable authority. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor possesses sovereign power, but a Convention would possess such power. And while it could grant all needful powers to the common government, and check usurpations, it would see to it that our present form of government is not changed. There are those who are constantly endeavoring to educate the mind of the public, to prepare it for another form of government. Such men need watching. We need a Republican form of government with all our rights as freemen guaranteed to us by the Constitution—with all the rights of a sovereign State.

I wish a State Convention to co-operate with the general government and our sister States of the South in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations for peace may be commenced. Let North Carolina do her duty, and if other States will not meet in Convention or conference with her, nor heed her voice for peace, she will have done her duty to humanity, our country, and our God, and the responsibilities of the future will not rest upon her.

Negotiations would greatly encourage our people at home and our soldiers in the field. It must come to this at last. "The pen, more powerful than the sword, must do what the latter has failed to accomplish."

Let us, therefore, have co-operation between the common government and the sovereign States in an effort to procure an armistice, then treaty of peace, and then a vote of the people on the treaty after its endorsement by the President and Senate.

The power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases is granted by the Constitution. But I cannot agree to its exercise; much less do I like to see the President clothed with this power. The personal freedom and liberty of the people should not be trusted in the hands of one man. But the suspension of the writ itself, as has been done by Congress, is unconstitutional and unwarrantable; it authorizes illegal and unwarrantable arrests; it operates wrongfully and oppressively on as loyal, as patriotic, and as true men as ever inherited a birthright under a "Southern sky."

There are those, and I fear many, who desire a strong government, a military despotism, who advocate the closing of our legislative hall and Civil Courts—the overriding of all other laws by the military—the concentration of the whole force of the people in the hands of a military Chieftain. Such views shall at no time receive any aid or comfort from me. Civil law is binding upon citizens and soldiers—military law applies only to the army. Let the laws, civil and military, be enforced and respected within their respective spheres, and be not trampled upon by either citizens or soldiers.

The representative should be held to a strict accountability by his constituents; they should, therefore, know how he votes upon all questions affecting their interests. Secret legislation is incompatible with this accountability; therefore nothing but a necessity affecting the very existence and salvation of the country could justify it.

If elected, I shall not fail to do all in my power to advance the interest of North Carolina, to warn the Confederate States Government of all encroachments upon her ancient rights as a sovereign State, to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected, to aid the common government in prosecuting the war, and to urge upon it and to co-operate with it as a representative of a free people of a sovereign State, to negotiate a treaty of peace. Having been a soldier myself, I shall give every encouragement, comfort and succor to the army. The State must see that our brave defenders are well clothed and shod; their families claim the aid of our State, and she must see them clothed and fed as long as there is anything in the land at any price or sacrifice.

There are other questions I might discuss, but suffice it to say, I stand fairly and squarely upon the principles enunciated by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and W. W. Holden, Esq.

I must appeal to my friends to see to it that my principles are widely disseminated as possible, both at home and in the army. Very respectfully, &c., J. E. RHEIM.

York Institute, June 20, 1864. June 21-d&wtde

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

W. W. HOLDEN.

March 4 td

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the Voters of Bertie County.--Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and Soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
JAMES BOND.

July 6-d&wtd

Conservative and Standard copy till day of election and send bills to Progress for collection.

Davidson County.--We are requested to announce H. ADAMS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the Senate from the county of Davidson. Mr. Adams is a sound and true Conservative.

July 5-d&wtd

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother
Of Old Lenoir County,
R. B. VAUSE,
3d Lt. Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

May 12-d&wtd

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace.

June 2-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christian Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow-Citizens:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of *our common country.* If elected, I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity, and prosperity of the State. I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

Colerain, Bertie Co., June 20, 1864. P. T. HENRY.
June 30-d&wtd

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.

June 2-wtd

Wake County.—We are authorized to announce Col. J. P. H. RUSS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake county at the ensuing election.

June 22-d2aw&wtd

Chatham County.—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
THOS. B. LONG.

June 11-d&wtd

Wake County—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esqr., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August.

June 13-tded&w

To the Voters of Jones County.--Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterised me as a soldier,

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obd't serv't,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
Co. K, 63d Reg'. N. C. O.

May 30-d&wtd

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next.

April 21-d6twtd.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.

June 3-d&wtd

Yadkin County.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. C. COWLES as a Conservative Candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the County of Yadkin.

June 27-d&wtde

To the People of the 50th Senatorial District, North Carolina.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—At the urgent solicitations of many Conservatives of the District, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the Counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

It is not possible for any man to foresee what measures may come before the Legislature of the State at its next session, or what the events of war may make necessary for the protection of the State and the security of the people; but on all the measures that may come before that body, I shall, (if elected) be advised by consult, and act with the Conservative party of the State, and with the view of securing negotiations, and an honorable peace. I am a strait Conservative.

Franklin, N. C., June 20, 1864. R. M. HENRY.
June 20-d&wtd

Lenoir and Greene Counties—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Lenoir and Greene counties in the next General Assembly of North Carolina in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
EDWARD PATRICK.

July 7-d&wtd

The Conservatives of Sampson County will vote the following ticket for members of the next Legislature:

For the Senate—ROBINSON WARD, Esq. For the Commons—G. W. CRUMPLER, Esq., and Capt. J. B. AUTERY.

July 10-d&wtde

Standard please copy until election.

HORSES AND WAGON FOR SALE, IN GOOD order. Apply to E. A. WHITAKER.

COW AND CALF FOR SALE. Apply to E. A. WHITAKER.

2 SETTS SUPERIOR BUGGY HARNESS FOR SALE At E. A. WHITAKER'S

1 SADDLE FOR SALE. Apply to E. A. WHITAKER.

1 BEASLY SILVER WATCH FOR SALE, At E. A. WHITAKER'S.

July 13-d3t

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS Have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

June 23-tf

$100 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR ANY information leading to the detection of the Thief who stole two Hogs from me on Monday, the 11th of July, 1864.

July 14-d3t E E HARRIS.

THE LADIES KNITTING SOCIETY OF RALEIGH.

WILL MEET AT THE HOUSE OF THE PRESIDENT on Tuesday afternoon 19th inst., at half past six o'clock. A full attendance is urgently requested.

July 14-d2t

WANTED.

A CONSCRIPT THAT CAN FURNISH TWO HORSES to carry the mail. Address BOX 90, Greensborough, N. C.

July 14-d1w*

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS [illegible]

One day	$3 00	One week	[illegible]
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	[illegible]
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	[illegible]
Four days	12 00	One month	[illegible]
Five days	15 00	Two months	[illegible]

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square; additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Chatham County.—We are requested to announce THOS. W WOMBLE, Esq., as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Mr. Womble is a Conservative "after the straitest sect," and will support W. W. Holden for Governor. If elected, he pledges himself to do all in his power for the people and the soldiers as their representative, and to secure an honorable peace.

July 7-d&wte

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

WE WILL SELL AT OUR SALES ROOM, ON Friday next, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock—

4 per cent. Certificates.
6 " " Confederate Bonds.
7 " " "
8 " " "
6 " " N. C. (new issue.)

—ALSO—

Crushed Sugar,
Brown Sugar,
Salt and many other articles.

July 14-2t TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A TRACT OF LAND LYING THREE miles west of Greensboro' embracing 360 acres, about one-half cleared and under cultivation, about 1200 choice fruit Trees upon the place, and 25 acres good meadow land, the other half fine woodland.

June 25-d&w1m CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.

PRINTING!

THE "DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE," Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest POWER PRESSES In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of Job Printing In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

10 TURPENTINE OR BRANDY STILLS, LARGE or small size; also 1,000 lbs of Tallow. We will exchange Bar Iron or pay money for these articles.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON, & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works,
Raleigh, N C.

July 14-d7t*

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OBTAINED A PATent right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person, or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $5000 to $7000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
Ringwood P. O., Halifax co., N. C.

June 15-d&w1m

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz: One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

TAKEN UP,

AND COMMITTED TO JAIL IN WINSTON, FORsyth Co., N. C., a negro boy who says his name is Elbert and he belongs to Col. Bird Knight of Marietta, Georgia; the boy is very black, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

E. SPACH,
Jailor for Forsyth County N. C.

June 24-d&wtf

TO THE PEOPLE OF WAKE COUNTY

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE AND for Sheriff will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

Busbee's,	Thursday,	July	14th
Banks',	Friday,	"	15th
Franklin's,	Saturday,	"	16th
Spikes',	Monday,	"	18th
Dunnsville,	Tuesday,	"	19th
Forestville,	Wednesday,	"	20th
Rolesville,	Thursday,	"	21st
Wakefield,	Friday,	"	22nd
Hood's	Saturday,	"	23d
Barney Jones'	Monday,	"	25th
Lashley's X Roads,	Tuesday,	"	26th
Green Level,	Wednesday,	"	27th
Morrisville,	Thursday,	"	28th
Hayes'	Friday,	"	29th
Oak Grove,	Saturday,	"	30th
Laws'	Monday,	August	1st
Thompson's	Tuesday,	"	2d
Wiley Lynn's	Wednesday,	"	3d

The Tax Collectors will also attend, and all will have an opportunity of paying their State and County Taxes.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

June 28-d1twtd

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid.

EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Aug 21-tf

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 18-d&wtf

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C.

Feb. 13-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
LEIGH, N. C

June 2-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Let the soldiers bear in mind that they will vote for Governor, for members of the Legislature, and for Sheriffs, on Thursday the 28th day of *this* month, July. Do not forget the day.—We appeal to the soldiers to vote, and to vote as they please. This is all we ask.

"We publish to-day a communication from Mr. Wilson, with reference to his visit to the army, and we hope he may be there when this goes there. Notwithstanding what Mr. Wilson says, he went loaded down with Raleigh *Standards*, Holden circulars, *Holden* tickets and the *Progress*.

In the *Progress* which he carried, will be found those nefarious and contemptible effusions which propose a convention with the North, and reconstruction if a plan can be presented which may be acceptable, or separate State nationality. It is a pity for men's honor and reputation, when they lower themselves to such unmanly expedients.

We shall say more of the *Progress* and its Editors, when the election is over, and when the people of the State, in the proper tribunals, come to dispose of the disloyal element which disturbed and harassed it. We have been silent because loth to speak; but when we do speak, we will communicate some additional facts to Mr. Pennington, or "John the Rascal," as Joy calls him, which will astound him. And we will speak to the book.—*Confederate*.

Now Mac—(we know you'll excuse our familiarity after calling us "John the Rascal)"—that's unkind. Mr. Wilson informed us that he was going to the army and requested us to state that he would take letters, &c. If he took copies of the *Progress* we do not know it, but we do know that he could have taken nothing in the way of reading matter that the soldiers would have been more delighted with. As a sample of the estimation in which the bronzed veterans in the trenches hold the *Progress*, we select, for the information of our amiable and courteous neighbor, the following letter received yesterday:

31st Regiment N. C. T., near Petersburg, Va.,
July 4, 1864.

Editor Progress:—Enclosed you will find seven dollars, which will pay two months subscription for your very valuable sheet, the "Daily Progress," and also to pay the postage at Raleigh. I am satisfied that the Conservative spirit and sentiment is in the majority, and Mr. Holden will certainly get a majority of the votes of the privates in this regiment. We have been, a portion of us, lying in and around the trenches in Virginia, about sixty days, and we are pledged to vote for no man for office who does not profess to be a Conservative "of the straitest sect," and in favor of negotiations for an honorable peace. I am writing this in the trenches and occasionally a bombshell flies over my head on its way to Petersburg.—The two armies are lying in close proximity to each other and a fight is daily expected, but we are sure of success let them come when they may. But I will not say more at present as I am "only a private in the ranks."—Please forward the paper immediately as I am very anxious to get hold of it.

Yours, truly,
A. J. N.

But the *Confederate*, speaking of the *Standard* and *Progress*, says: "Now, for our own part, we are of the opinion, that no such documents ought to be permitted to circulate in the army, especially at this time." Why not, neighbor? You see from the above letter, the original of which we shall be pleased to show you, that the soldiers want our paper and are willing to pay for it. And who is best calculated to judge of what is incendiary and treasonable, you who are taking things quietly in Raleigh, or a man who has been lying "in and around the trenches for sixty days?"

Our neighbor will have more to say of us after the election, and will speak "by the book," and means to "astound" us. Well, neighbor, it is kind in you to warn us, and we shall avail ourself of your generosity and prepare to be "astounded."

It is wrong in our neighbor to quote Joy on us; on the contrary he should share our indignation at being called a "rascal." Joy, at Newbern, calls us a "rascal" and Sanders, at London, calls our neighbor a "rascal," and says many hard things of him, all of which is very wrong of Joy and Sanders, for neither of us are "rascals." How provoking it is, Colonel, for these "fellows" to be calling us "rascals," especially when one is in Newbern, and the other one in London, where we can't get to them.—Joy belongs to the common enemy and robbed us of our property, and we don't think what he says of us will hurt much; nor can Sanders hurt you, for while he belongs to our side it is evident, according to your testimony, which no one will dispute, that he tried to rob his government, and therefore must be a great "rascal."

If our neighbor does not quit quoting Joy on us we shall prefer charges against him for "giving aid and comfort" to the enemy.

Conservatives Must be Firm.

The "Red String" Secession supporters of Vance, having lost all hope of his election by fair and honorable means, are now moving heaven and earth to create a panic so as to prevent the weak and timid from voting by terrorism.—We were told yesterday that two prominent secessionists in this county were engaged in the effort to frighten all the Holden men in their neighborhood from the polls, by telling them that Gov. Vance would *forgive* them if they voted for him, but that if they voted for Holden they would be *punished* as soon as the election was over. Is this a part of the "Red String" game? Have "confidential" letters-patent gone out from the "patriots and property holders" instructing the leading secessionists in the country to help in this work of terrorism? Really, it looks like it. We only state what is a fact when we say that leading secessionists in different parts of the State are telling the people they will be *punished* if they do not vote for Vance. *Punished!* Why punished? Are the people the slaves of the secession leaders who are managing this canvass for Vance? We tell the people, moreover, that Vance is as bad as his most secession supporters, and if re-elected will rule with a rod of iron.

We tell the true Conservatives of the State that they owe it to themselves to vote at all hazards—they owe it not only to themselves but to their wives and children to stand by their principles, even if life be lost in the performance of duty, for a man can die in no holier cause than in the defence of his rights under the Constitution. Vote openly, vote boldl , and vote defiantly. There is no right so sacred as the right to vote, and no good man will attempt to rob the humblest citizen of this blood-bought privilege. If the true Conservatives want protection let them vote for a man who has had the moral courage to defy tyranny and denounce usurpers in every quarter. Vote for Holden and you vote for Constitutional Liberty, Personal Freedom and Peace. The Secessionists got us into this war but they can never get us out, and so if the people want peace they must not vote for a Secessionist or any one who affiliates with them.

We appeal to the Conservatives to be firm and vote when the time comes.

Glorious!

How refreshing it is to turn from the contemplation of the struggles of our heroic army at Petersburg and the sufferings of the patriotic citizens of that gallant little city, to think of the consternation caused in Yankeedom by the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Lincoln and his minions at Washington are alarmed for their own safety, and the whole Yankee population are beginning to find that shelling towns, tearing up railroads impressing, horses and stock and frightening women and children are games that two can play at.

As will be seen from the Northern news we publish elsewhere, the thing goes on most gloriously. Federick had been shelled, Washington, Baltimore and Harrisburg were in great tribulation, and even the "City of Brotherly Love," Philadelphia, had lost its equilibrium. May success attend our brave adventurers, and may they leave nothing but ashes, devastation and misery in their wake. This work of plunder, pillage and rapine is not recognized in civilized warfare we know, but as the Yankees commenced it we have a perfect right to retaliate; and if they get tired of it let their authorities ask an armistice with a view to negotiations for peace. We only ask to be let alone with the right to manage our own affairs in our own way.

WAR NEWS.

LATER FROM VIRGINIA AND THE NORTH.

Yesterday's mail brought us the Petersburg and Richmond papers of the 12th, from which we gather much interesting news.

(From the Express of Tuesday.)

If we except the usual picket firing and occasional mortar shelling, it may be said with much truth, that all has been quiet at the front since our last. There has not been as much shelling during the past day as on the several days preceding, and our people entertain a faint hope, that Grant has at last come to the conclusion that the army now confronting it cannot be whipped by endeavoring to frighten the women and children who are unable to leave the city.

MORE RUMORS.

Rumors of the enemy's leaving were most industriously circulated at an early hour yesterday, and were repeated during the day. This is very far from being an ascertained fact. After diligent enquiry we are satisfied that these rumors have grown out of those "clouds of dust" about which we have of late heard so much. An officer of high position informed us yesterday, that there were good reasons for believing that the enemy was moving a portion of his forces. But that he entertains the idea of abandoning entirely the position he now holds is quite a different matter. Grant is a most stubborn, pertinacious sort of a man, and has been baffled so often already since the campaign commenced, that he will scarcely leave where he is now unless forced to do so. Besides, he now finds great protection in his gunboats—the first time he has enjoyed such protection since he left the West.

CONTRACTING HIS LINES.

We have positive assurance that Grant has greatly contracted his lines. After repeated efforts to extend his left flank around to Reams' Station, he has now withdrawn it to the east of the Plank Road, and several miles nearer to City Point. Probably he has abandoned the idea of circumvallating Petersburg and Richmond for the present—not being able to command the 1,250,000 men, which it would require to effectually accomplish such an undertaking.

Cannonading was heard yesterday afternoon on the enemy's left but it is believed to have been nothing more than a little shelling of the woods, which the enemy have lately infested to a considerable extent.

LATE FROM PRINCE GEORGE.

We conversed with an acquaintance yesterday who left Prince George Sunday, but reached Petersburg much sooner than he expected, so greatly has the enemy's lines been contracted. He informs us that Grant's army is stretched from his lines immediately to the east of Petersburg down to City Point. The people without exception have suffered the loss of everything that can contribute to the support of life. Meat, bread, crops, cattle, and in several instances, even furniture, have been taken from them.—Many hitherto wealthy families of the country, are now drawing rations of hard tack and salt pork from the Yankee Commissary, and their negroes are engaged in cooking and washing for the invaders.

Our informant states that he was told by the Yankees two weeks ago, that they occupied Petersburg, but when he sought permission to come to the city was informed, that they did not hold it exactly, but that they had matters so arranged they could come into it whenever they pleased. They also informed him that they had possession of the Weldon, South Side and Richmond Railroads, and had so destroyed the Danville, that the rebels would never be able to again operate it

THE SCARCITY OF WATER.

Our informant states that but for the proximity of the James and Appomattox rivers, the enemy would have been compelled to evacuate Prince Gerge for lack of water. The Blackwater is entirely dry, and has been for two weeks, and all lesser streams in the county, have been dry for a much longer period.

The Yankees have a large hospital camp, about two miles from City Point between the Appomattox and the City Point Road. So great has been the scarcity of water, that they have dug a canal from the Appomattox to this camp. They have also brought a steam fire engine from Baltimore, with which they pump water from the ditch, and thus supply the great necessity. Heretofore they have been compelled to bring the water from the river in buckets and barrels, which was a very tedious as well as laborious job.

THE REBEL INVASION.

Grant's army had heard of the invasion of Maryland, but thought it was a small affair, intended only to procure a few cattle and horses. They have probably formed a different opinion since.

[From the Dispatch of the 12th.]

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

We have received Philadelphia papers of Friday last, the 8th instant, and the Washington *Chronicle* of the same date. We give a summary of the news they contain:

THE CONFEDERATE "RAID" INTO MARYLAND—GREAT ALARM AT THE NORTH—A LEVY ON HAGERSTOWN—THE RAID "VERY FORMIDABLE," &c.

The papers are filled with accounts of the Confederate advance into Maryland. The raid seems to be turning out an "invasion" The Washington *Chronicle* in a two column editorial estimates the Confederate force at 30,000, and expresses the opinion that it is *very formidable*. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* thinks that up to this time the raid has all the symptoms which usually precede a great invasion, and it is the part of wisdom to be prepared for it The Washington telegrams to the Northern press, say the invading force consists of Longstreet's and Ewell's corps, and put the strength of the two at 30,000 (!)—the object of the movement is announced to be the capture of Baltimore and Washington. As our readers are ignorant of the forces that are creating so much alarm in Yankeedom, we copy for their benefit the following telegram, dated

HARRISBURG, July 7.—A rebel prisoner captured in a skirmish at Hagerstown, states that the present raid is not only to procure horses, but crops and provisions; that it is headed by Lee and composed of Ewell's and Longstreet's corps, and is an effort to invade Pennsylvania and other Northern States. The capture of Baltimore and Washington are also aimed at.

While Lee is thus operating against Washington city, Beauregard has been left in command at Petersburg, where he has sufficient force, so our informant states.

Another telegram says:

Parties who have a *fair* reputation for veracity, and who have lately arrived here, state that Bushrod Johnson had crossed the Potomac with about three thousand men, the advance of a column of forty thousand under Ewell. One gentleman, who is well known hereabouts, goes so far as to state that he shook hands with Gen. Johnson at Williamsport.

Another, from Washington city, settles the matter in this off hand style:

The cry of wolf has been sounded so often that should he ever come, it would be difficult to convince people that there was real danger until "the cannon's opening roar" was heard at the gates. Washington is absorbed in the great work of "money getting," and its denizens are not to be turned from their worship of Mammon. It is very difficult to get at the exact truth of all the rebel movements in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. Most of their movements have been greatly exaggerated, and their whole force is probably not over ten thousand men, and more likely not exceeding seven thousand.

Telegrams from York, Harrisburg, and the Cumberland Valley, state that the excitement among the people is more intense than during any previous invasion. Hundreds of men, women and children have passed through York on their way to the Susquehanna, and the roads were lined with horses, cattle, and wagons, loaded with goods and provisions, being driven in the same direction. Many have hidden their stores and cattle in the mountains. The excitement at Chambersburg this morning, on hearing that Hagerstown was occupied, and that the rebel cavalry were advancing on Greencastle, is represented as most intense. Gov. Curtin had started for Gettysburg on the 7th, but was telegraphed to return when about fifteen miles from Carlisle, as the road was not safe. Whoever the Confederate General in command may be, it would seem from the following telegrams that he is levying on the towns and "raiding" on the roads pretty heavily:

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—A man from Hagerstown, just arrived at Greencastle, says McCausland's command, formerly Jenkins', 15,000 strong, cavalry and mounted infantry, and one battery, entered Hagerstown yesterday, and left at 11 o'clock by the Frederick turnpike. where the main body had all gone.

A requisition was made on the people for fifteen hundred outfits and twenty thousand dollars, under threats of burning the town, which was paid.

BALTIMORE, July 7—12:15 P. M. The rebels at Harper's Ferry have destroyed all the railroad property there, including the telegraph and ticket offices. They have also burned a large quantity of forage.

Nothing definite is known as to the damage done to the road beyond Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, though it is believed that its destruction was one of the main objects of the raid, and it is to be presumed that they have accomplished all within their power.

The papers are filled with a confused mass of excited telegrams, which throw very little light on the movements of the Confederates. On the 7th they left Hagerstown, a portion moving on the road to Frederick, and another portion on the Baltimore pike. On the same day they appeared before Frederick, and the latest telegram, which is dated Baltimore, midnight of the 7th, says heavy cannonading was heard at Frederick that evening, and that Gen. Wallace had repulsed every effort of the Confederates to take the town. A telegram from Sandy Hook, dated the night of the 7th, says the bridge over the Shenandoah was in flames.

Hunter is moving from Western Virginia, Couch is organizing the Pennsylvania militia, and Wallace is defending Frederick.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN HARRISBURG—THE NEW INVASION—STAMPEDE—FROM MARYLAND.

A special correspondent at Harrisburg, July 5, writes:

On the breath of sulphurous vapors and "villainous salpetre," were bore tons of rumors of invasion, and "war's alarums" filled the city with a thousand rumors yesterday, adding a zest to the excitement which would otherwise have been missed. But Harrisburg, and no doubt all the towns in the Cumberland Valley, have got used to these alarms, which are becoming quite familiar to our ears; so, that nerves are by no means "unstrung" now that new alarms greet us from the border and we are told the rebels are again advancing northward.

During Sunday evening last there was considerable excitement here; but this was owing to the suddenness of the intelligence. Yet the papers made the most of the occurrence, and bulletins announced to eager crowds news highly exciting and so confused and contradictory in details that it was impossible to obtain a true idea of the reality of affairs.

At one time the rebels were represented as having crossed the Potomac and on their way to Hagerstown and Greencastle, full tilt. The next hour brought an official dispatch from Major General Couch, denying there were any rebels this side of the Potomac. One dispatch from the border would exaggerate the forces of the enemy to ten or fifteen thousand, which subsequent official dispatches would reduce to three or four thousand guerillas.

The facts seem to be as telegraphed you last night, that at six o'clock on Sunday morning Seigel was driven from Leetown and Dartville by a superior force of the enemy, whose cavalry numbered some twenty six hundred all told, but whose infantry seem to be involved in much obscurity, so far as ascertaining their numbers is concerned. Falling back on Martinsburg, Sigel was again obliged to retreat, this time to the fortifications at Harper's Ferry. Our losses in men cannot be great, because of the insignificance of the force under Sigel at the time of the attack.

That the forces of the enemy cannot be very great is pretty well indicated in the fact that, with all the forces of cavalry they are represented as having, Sigel escaped with but very few captures. It is hardly probable that more than one third or one-half of the forces sent against Hunter at Staunton and Lynchburg have advanced northward with this mythical "host."

Sigel now has a sufficient force to help himself if he will. He holds Harper's Ferry, and there is little doubt but that his forces are able to keep the place against all attacks. A few rebel scouts have been seen in the vicinity of Williamsport, Hagerstown and McConnellsburg; and this has given rise to reports of the approach of the main body. We have communication with Hagerstown to-day.

In the meantime hundreds of negroes, from Chambersburg and the border, have passed through here and other places, for the North, to escape re-enslavement. Horses and cattle, of all kinds, are being removed northward from the valley.

MOSBY AT POINT OF ROCKS.

A dispatch gives the following intelligence about Mosby:

Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, a party, numbering several hundred of Mosby's guerillas, crossed the Potomac, from the Virginia shore, and occupied the Point of Rocks, stealing and destroying everything that come within their reach, and capturing several soldiers and citizens, among whom were Lieut. John L. Sullivan, of Company G, First Maryland Regiment, and Mr. R. B. Means, Adams' Express agent, stationed at the Point of Rocks.

These gentlemen were we understand, tied to horses and carried off by Mosby's men. George Michaels of company H, 1st Maryland regiment, was shot in the face and thigh while disputing the passage of the rebels across the river. The guerillas crossed the river in regular line of battle, it being easily fordable at the Point of Rocks, and were protected by three pieces of artillery stationed on the Virginia shore, and commanding everything on this side. The movement was entirely unexpected by the small force we had stationed at the Point of Rocks; and, being entirely without artillery it became necessary for them to retire towards Frederick City.

After remaining at Point of Rocks for three or four hours, and gobbling up everything within reach, the scoundrels beat a hasty retreat across the river.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that Grant will soon startle the country with another "brilliant movemement"—over the left, we suppose. A telegram from Grant's army says:

Fires are occuring frequently in Petersburg. They have stopped calling upon the fire department to assist in conquering the flames. The firemen now occupy the trenches. We are at this moment fighting the whole rebel population.

Every day a regular ration of shells is impartially distributed among the various wards of Petersburg. The right of the Fifth and Ninth happen to have their line of battle in close proximity to the rebel works. This brings the skirmishers near each other, and the line is continually embroiled in same little skirmish.

A refugee and two deserters from Richmond, who left there several days ago, represent that there is great distress for food, owing to the cutting of the rebel means of obtaining supplies.

THE GEORGIA FRONT.

The Federal army under Sherman gradually approaches Atlanta and the conflict for that city cannot be long delayed. We have no telegraphic news from Georgia for several days, but the Atlanta papers bring us the following:

(From the Confederacy of the 8th.)

THE FRONT.

The situation grows intensely interesting, but exciting only in the rear, which is just now being made acquainted with the front. We intend that our readers shall know as much of the position of both armies as it may be prudent to print. The enemy are making demonstrations upon both the right and the left. A force is at Roswell, but how strong cannot be accurately stated. It may be that the enemy is merely making demonstrations on the left in order the more securely to effect a crossing on the right. It is the impression with many that Sherman is endeavoring to flank in both directions.

On the left, last evening, a large force of Federals were as far down the river as twenty-five miles below the State Road Bridge. We occupy both sides of the Chattahoochee, and hold the earthworks in front of the Railroad Bridge.

The enemy has been shelling at Mason & Turner's Ferry since yesterday. There was some shelling at other points on the river last evening. We have a sufficient cavalry force on the flanks to watch the enemy and giv notice of attempts to cross.

The river is high and cannot be forded, and Sherman, if he crosses, will be compelled to use pontoons, with which he is no doubt provided. The heavy shelling at Turner's Ferry yesterday induced the opinion that the Yankees might attempt to carry that point.

We hear rumors of cavalry expeditions to the rear, of Kirby Smith's march across the country to reinforce Johnston; of Forrest's approach, etc., but they are such rumors as are usual under similar excitements, and may be credited at pleasure, but not relied upon. Atlanta now depends upon the vigilance of Joe Johnston and Joe Johnston's army, and that army expects Atlanta to stand firm and patient and await the result.

(From the Confederacy of the 9th.)

THE DEFENCE OF ATLANTA.

We shall not attempt to lull to a fancied security the readers of the Confederacy by the declaration that Atlanta is not in imminent peril. Its capture, however, cannot be considered a foregone conclusion. The withdrawal of stores from the city may appear ominous, but the activity and vigilance of General Johnston, as at present displayed along the Chattahoochee, indicates at least a determination to hold it at all hazards. The "moral effect" always influenced by the removal of army supplies from a threatened depot, is visible here, but without any of the evidences of panic that might have been expected under the circumstances.

The river is of incalculable advantage to General Johnston, and his adversary will encounter great risks in the attempt to cross it. Operating upon the raidius of a semi-circle, our Commander-in-Chief is enabled to bring up his reserves with greater rapidity and to anticipate any concentration of the enemy. Sherman has not yet "passed the Rubicon," and his greatest peril will be when he has fairly commenced that hazardous undertaking. If he divides, to cross at separate points, Johnston can also divide; if he concentrates at any given point, Johnston will do the same; if he flanks to the left or right, or attempts any manouvre to accomplish the passage of the river, he will be anticipated. As the case now stands the advantage of position is altogether with Gen. Johnston. If he cannot make a successful battle, or hold the enemy in check along the Chattahoochee, he cannot anywhere below it, and the only temporary check would in that event be the capture of Atlanta, purposely thrown at the feet of the rapacious invader to stay his appetite for conquest.

We have no doubt the Federal General would, with the capture of Atlanta, be satisfied with the result of his raid. He would garrison and fortify it, and make it the base of future operations.—Whether it would be recaptured or not would be a mere matter of speculation. Strategically, the possession of this city would not be of so much advantage to the Federals as in its moral effect upon the Northern population. Its fall would be equivalent to fifty thousand fresh recruits from the Northern States, while it would certainly have a tendency to stimulate the war spirit and rekindle the fanatical enthusiasm of the Yankees everywhere. Gold would fall rapidly in New York, and the politcal prospects of Lincoln and Johnson would rise in proportion. Therefore, we think the Confederate authorities, appreciating these consequences, will not yield it without an earnest dispute of every avenue of approach to the city.

The Federals are still at a considerable distance from our suburbs. With a far better strategist than Sherman, they have at one time approached within four miles of Richmond, and yet the streets of the Confederate Capital are unpolluted by the tread of Northern soldiery. They may even approach as near to Atlanta, but if the way is bravely contested, it may be as safe as Richmond ever was.

We cannot, of course, purchase the uncertain trial of a defence of Atlanta with the loss of an army like ours. There is too much territory still to be fought over and defended, and too great a stake depending upon the preservation of Johnston's army to waste it in any engagement which is not decisive, and in which victory is not at least within the range of probability. Sherman may, with a force numerically superior, outflank Gen. Johnston, but he cannot so easily outflank Gen. Johnston and the Chattahoochee river together. Save the rumble and dust of wagons upon her pavements Atlanta appears to-day as quiet as if there was not a Yankee in North Georgia. There is no panic, nor any existing cause for it. We are satisfied that Gen. Johnston is a better Field Marshal than either Sherman or ourselves, and with him we repose the issue, be it what it may.

The Vance men have out the sign of distress. The red cord is exhibited by them all as a sign for the brethren to hear, help and save. Another Daniel is coming—the *Conservative* promises more "confessions" to-day. The penitents come from far and near, and the "work" goes gloriously on. In the absence of the Governor "confessions" will be heard at the *Conservative* office.